EFFICIENTLY ADAPTIVE DOUBLE PYRAMIDAL CODING

Abstract of the Disclosure

In accordance with an embodiment, a method of encoding includes generating for

5   each transform point a double difference coefficient (comprising the difference between a

modeled difference coefficient and a raw difference coefficient) and encoding as an adaptive

difference coefficient for each transform point either the double difference coefficient or the

raw difference coefficient. Whether the double difference coefficient or the raw difference

coefficient is selected to be the adaptive difference coefficient depends on which one

10   provides more efficient coding. A method of decoding includes receiving the adaptive

difference coefficients from the encoder, applying the same modeling and transform as the

encoder to generate the modeled difference coefficients, generating corrective difference

coefficients (from the adaptive difference coefficients and the modeled coefficients), and

inverse transformation using the corrective difference coefficients. A system may include an

15   encoder implementing the method of encoding and a decoder implementing the method of

decoding.